<u>REMARKS/ARGUMENTS</u>

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 15-27 are currently pending in the application. Claims 24-27 are newly added by the present Amendment. Support for new claims 24-27 can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings.[1] Thus, no new matter is presented.

In the Final Office Action of July 18, 2007 (herein, the Final Office Action), Claims 15-17 and 19-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by <u>Lee</u> (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0234799); and Claims 18 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over <u>Lee</u> in view of <u>Kuga</u> (U.S. Patent No. 5,686,940).

In the Final Official Action, Claims 15-17 and 19-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by <u>Lee</u>. In response to this rejection, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 15-17 and 19-22 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

Specifically, independent Claim 15 recites a method for operating a display device, comprising:

> generating user position information of a user in relation to a display of said display device...
> changing a display mode for displaying display information... depending on said user position information, wherein in said display mode *an amount of said displayed display information depends on said user position information...*

Independent Claims 19 and 20, while directed to alternative embodiments, recite substantially similar features. Accordingly, the remarks and arguments presented below are applicable to each of independent Claims 15, 19 and 20.

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[1] E.g., specification, p. 7, ll. 1-7.

Turning to the applied primary reference, <u>Lee</u> describes a method for adjusting <u>a size of an image</u> in a computer system when the distance between the display apparatus 10 and the user is changed. As noted at paragraph [0030] and Figs. 5-6 of <u>Lee</u>, <u>the size</u> of the same piece of information may be changed based on a detected user's location.

<u>Lee</u>, however, fails to teach or suggest "changing a display mode... depending on said user position information, wherein in said display mode *an amount of said displayed display information* depends on said user position information," as recited in independent Claim 15.

In rejecting this claimed feature, the Final Office Action relies on paragraph [0029] of <u>Lee</u>. This cited portion of <u>Lee</u> describes a computer system including an image displaying ratio data storage part 3 storing image displaying ratio data, an image size adjusting part 5 that reads out the image displaying ratio data from the image displaying ratio data storage part 3 according to the distance between a user and the display apparatus 10 sensed by the distance sensor 11 and adjusts <u>a size of an image</u> on the basis of the read image displaying ratio data.

Thus, <u>Lee</u> describes that a <u>size of an image</u> is adjusted based on the location of a user, not that an amount of data being displayed is adjusted. Further, the Advisory Action of December 27, 2007 (herein, the Advisory Action) reproduces Figs. 5-6 of <u>Lee</u> and asserts that "the 'amount of text' can exclusively describe the volume or portion of the screen it occupies, especially when the claimed amount is being 'larger.'" Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion, as <u>Lee</u> fails to disclose adjusting an amount of displayed information (e.g., text), whatsoever. Instead, Figs. 5-6 merely show that the same exact text (e.g., same amount of information) is displayed regardless of size.

Further, dependent Claim 16 recites, in part,

>...if said user is in a first position said information
>includes a first amount of text, and if said user is in a second
>position said information includes a second amount of text,
>wherein said first position represents a closer position to said

> display than said second position and *said first amount of text
> is larger than said second amount of text*,"

and Claim 17, which depends from Claims 16 and 15 recites

> ...wherein said first and second amount of text is
> determined based on *re-phrasing said first and second
> amount of text.*"

Dependent Claims 21 and 22, which depend from independent Claim 20, are similarly

rejected. Accordingly, the remarks and arguments presented below are applicable to each of

dependent Claims 16-17 and 21-22.

In rejecting these claimed features, the outstanding Office Action relies on paragraph

[0033] and Figs. 5-6 of Lee. These cited portions of Lee, however, as discussed above,

describe a process of changing a <u>size of an image</u> and fail to teach or suggest modifying an

amount of text, much less *rephrasing... an amount of text*, as recited in dependent Claims 16

and 17.

More particularly, Lee fails to teach or suggest that "...if said user is in a first position

said information includes a first amount of text, and if said user is in a second position said

information includes a second amount of text, wherein said first position represents a closer

position to said display than said second position and *said first amount of text is larger than

said second amount of text*," and "...said first and second amount of text is determined based

on *re-phrasing said first and second amount of text*," as recited in dependent Claims 16 and

17.

The outstanding Office Action further rejected Claims 18 and 23 under 35 U.S.C.

§ 103(a) as unpatentable over Lee in view of Kuga. Applicants respectfully traverse this

rejection, as dependent Claims 18 and 23 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered

obvious by the applied references.

Dependent Claims 18 and 23 recite, in part,

> ...if said user is in a first position said information
> includes a first amount of semantic content, and if said user is a
> second position said information includes a second amount of
> semantic content, wherein said first position represents a closer
> position to said display than said second position and *said first*
> *amount of semantic content is larger than said second*
> *amount of semantic content.*

In rejecting dependent Claims 18 and 23, the outstanding Office Action admits that

Lee fails to disclose "that the information includes a first amount of semantic content in a

first position, and a second amount of semantic content in a second position." In an attempt

to remedy this deficiency, the Final Office Action relies on Kuga and asserts that it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine

the cited references to arrive at Applicants' claims. Applicants respectfully traverse this

assertion as neither Lee, nor Kuga, teach or suggest the claims features for which they are

asserted under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Regarding Lee, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent Claims 18 and 23

patentably define over the applied references, at least by virtue of their dependency on

independent Claims 15 and 20, respectively.

Turning to the secondary reference, Kuga describes a distance sensor for detecting the

distance between a display panel and an image viewer on a display apparatus. An image

signal supplied to the display panel is controlled based on the distance detected by the

distance sensor to allow for a changeover between an enlarged image and a reduced image or

between scrolling and stopping of a text or between moving and stationary display of a

moving image.[2]

Kuga, however, fails to teach or suggest that "if said user is in a first position said

information includes a first amount of semantic content, and if said user is a second position

said information includes a second amount of semantic content, wherein said first position

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[2] Kuga, Abstract.

represents a closer position to said display than said second position and *said first amount of semantic content is larger than said second amount of semantic content,*" as recited in dependent Claims 18 and 23.

In contrast, as described at col. 1, lines 59-63 of <u>Kuga</u>, the changeover between the enlargement and reduction of an image, the scrolling and stopping of a text, and the moving display and the stationary display of a moving image is made according to the detected distance of a user. Therefore, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of <u>Kuga</u> the amount of information displayed on a display remains the same, but the image may be enlarged or reduced based on the detected distance of the user. Further, <u>Kuga</u> describes that the scrolling of text or the moving of an image may be stopped when it is detected that the user turns her body toward the display.[3]

Thus, <u>Kuga</u> describes adjusting the size of displayed information or controlling whether text is scrolled or a moving image is paused based on a detected user position, but fails to teach adjusting the *amount of semantic content* displayed on the display device based on a user's position. Specifically, <u>Kuga</u> describes graphically effectuating the way information is presented, but does not describe that the *amount of semantic content* displayed depends on a user's detected position.

Therefore, <u>Kuga</u> fails to teach or suggest that "if said user is in a first position said information includes a first amount of semantic content, and if said user is a second position said information includes a second amount of semantic content, wherein said first position represents a closer position to said display than said second position and *said first amount of semantic content is larger than said second amount of semantic content,*" as recited in dependent Claims 18 and 23.

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[3] <u>Id.</u>, col. 3, line 66 - col. 5, line 45.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 18 and 23

under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over <u>Lee</u> in view of <u>Kuga</u>, be withdrawn.

Further, new Claims 24-27 are added by the present amendment. Applicants

respectfully submit that new Claims 24-27 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered

obvious by the applied references.

New Claim 24, which depends from independent Claim 15 recites

> wherein said amount of displayed display information
> comprises display items, *each display item representing a*
> *respective part of a semantic content to be displayed*, and
> wherein said display items are *selected to be displayed*
> *depending on their relative importance and on said user*
> *position information*.

As disclosed in an exemplary embodiment at p. 7, ll. 1-7 of the specification, textual

output can be reduced in size by re-phrasing a given content in more or less verbose forms.

This involves the creation of text from a semantic representation kept by the system that

reflects the meaning of the content to be conveyed to the user. The result of this reduction of

verbosity can be compared to the techniques used by the print media, which uses titles, short

abstracts, and full text to present a given content at different levels of detail.

Claims 26 and 27, which depend from independent Claims 15 and 20, respectively,

further define this process and recite

> if said user is in a first position said display information
> comprises *a first set of semantic items*, and if said user is in a
> second position said display information comprises *a second*
> *set of semantic items*, wherein said first position represents a
> closer position to said display than said second position, and
> wherein said *second set is a subset of said first set determined*
> *by omitting at least one semantic item, said at least one*
> *semantic item being less important than the semantic items*
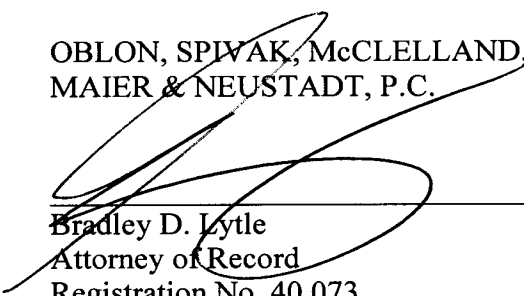> *remaining in said second set*.

As noted above, <u>Lee</u> and <u>Kuga</u>, neither alone, nor in combination, teach or suggest

modifying the amount of *semantic items displayed* based on a user's position, much less that

the items displayed are displayed based on a level of importance, as recited in dependent

Claims 24, 26 and 27.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing

comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 15-27 is definite

and patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is

therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable

reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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